THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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Evening Edition.

Price Five Cents

National Democratic Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:

HORACE GREELEY,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

B. GRATZ BROWN,

OF MISSOURI.

[ELECTION NOVEMBER 5]

State Democratic Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR:

JAMES M. SMITH,

OF MUSCOGEE.

[ELECTION OCTOBER 2]

FOR CONGRESS:

LUTHER J. GLENN,

OF FULTON COUNTY.

[ELECTION NOVEMBER 5]

Fulton Democratic Ticket.

FOR HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

CLARK HOWELL,
W. L. CALHOUN,
E. F. HOGE.

[ELECTION OCTOBER 2]

FOR ORDINARY:

DANIEL PITTMAN.

FOR SHERIFF:

A. M. PERKERSON.

FOR CLERK SUPERIOR COURT:

W. R. VENABLE.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER:

C. M. PAYNE.

FOR TAX RECEIVER:

A. G. GRIER.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR:

S. R. HOYLE.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR:

B. F. WALKER.

FOR CORONER:

WILLIAM KILE.

[ELECTION JANUARY 1]

SATURDAY, AFTERNOON SEPT. 28

☞ *See Interesting Reading on Fourth Page*

City and Suburban.

FRESH OYSTERS.—Just received at Thompson's from Norfolk—the finest of the season. Selected from the best.

BARNUM, THE GREAT AMERICAN SHOWMAN, THIS WINTER.—We published this morning a telegram to THE CONSTITUTION from P. T. Barnum, New York, the renowned showman, announcing an early tour through the South.

JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRATIC CLUB—MEETING TO-NIGHT.—A meeting of the Jeffersonian Democratic Club is hereby called to meet at Justice Hammond's office in the Bell Building, corner of Broad and Marietta streets at 7½ o'clock this (Saturday) evening.

A full attendance is earnestly requested, as business of particular importance is contemplated. J. F. ALEXANDER, President.

The Alabama and Chattanooga Road

In another column will be found an account of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad muddle taken from the Chattanooga Times. It is inaccurate in some particulars. The telegraphic operator alluded to was not the regular operator at Trenton, but merely Stanton's interloper, who stepped in the office while the operator was temporarily out, and who was using the telegraph without authority.

The special train seized by General Wofford went down with the regular train.

The status of the matter is that the Governor is determined to hold the road in Georgia until Georgia's liability is made secure. The authorities sought to run trains over the road in Dade against the orders of General Wofford, Georgia's agent, and in violation of an agreement with him, and also without securing Georgia's indorsement, and hence the stoppage of the trains.

Governor Smith does not intend to permit the use of the part of the road in Georgia under the new arrangement, until Georgia is made secure against loss.

This is the simple status of the matter. Just as soon as Stanton makes Georgia safe, he can get the road, and not before. There is no danger of any conflict of jurisdiction, as no court will or can take the road out of Georgia's control until she is made secured, and when she is made safe, she is ready to yield the road.

General Campaign Notes

INDIANA AS REPORTED BY THE CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL.

From what I have seen of Indiana I predict: First, Hendrick's election by 10,000 to 15,000; and, second, Greeley's success by 20,000. J. Q. T.

A son of the late Joshua R. Giddings, the life-long Abolitionist, is Chairman of the Liberal Republican Committee of Ashtabula county, Ohio. He has enrolled the names of more than a thousand Liberals in Ashtabula, which is one of the strongest Republican counties in General Garfield's district.

HOW THE BETTING STANDS.

The betting at Chicago stands thus: Five to four the next Legislature of Illinois will be Democratic-Liberal, and the same odds that Lyman Trumbull will be returned to the Senate. Even that Koerner will be the next Governor of the State. Five to four that Grant will carry the State by 15,000 majority. One hundred to seventy that he will carry it by 7,000.—*New York Herald.*

IOWA.

The contest in Iowa is mainly to break the back of the regular party, prepare the way for the great party predicted for 1874 and pick up a portion of the Congressmen.

WHAT IS TO BE OVERCOME.

In Iowa General Grant in 1868 had 46,000 majority. At the last State election Carpenter, Republican, carried it by 41,000. This Mr. Grinnell, ex-Congressman, affirms can be reduced one-half this year, and three-fifths if Pennsylvania and Indiana "go right."—*N. Y. Herald.*

The town of Oconto, Wisconsin, has three hundred German voters—only seven of them go for Grant.

If you want to know what Carl Schurz's eloquence and logic have done in the "great West" wait till election time rolls around. The tramp of Germans changing from Grant to Greeley, inspired by Schurz, can be heard throughout the land.

The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad.

The State of Georgia Strikes for Money.

And Stops two Trains at Trenton on the A. & C. R. R.

The Independent Sovereignty of Dade About to Vindicate its Rights.

Prospect of a Conflict Between the United States and Georgia.

The ink was scarcely dry wherewith we had announced that the A. & C. R. R. muddle was settled, when, behold you, it is discovered that it is just begun. Law suits to the right, and injunctions to the left, attachments on one side and seizures on the other are beheld, while in the distance looms up the stalwart form of Uncle Samuel himself, who is said to be about to take a hand in the fight.

The Times yesterday stated that the people of the State of Dade were not going to intepose any obstacles to the running of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, but it would appear from developments made yesterday that we have all of us been hollowing before we got out of the woods. Not that the State of Dade has done any thing, but because a dependency, or rather an ally of that sovereignty, known as the State of Georgia, has concluded to take a hand in this fight.

General Wofford, the receiver for Georgia, promptly vacated his office when Judge Harralson demanded possession in Chattanooga, and telegraphed to Governor Smith, of Georgia, for orders in the premises.

Those orders came by letter and by telegraph. They were explicit and stringent. The sum and substance of them was "hold on to the railroad and all its property in Georgia, and don't let go, nor allow the trains to run through the State until Georgia's claim is settled."

Armed with these orders General Wofford and Mr. Graham, the attorney for the Dade county creditors, proceeded to Trenton night before last (Tuesday) in a hack. They showed the Governor's orders to the Sheriff of Dade and he summoned his posse and when the mail train arrived at Trenton yesterday morning, the Sheriff took it in out of the wet.

In the mean time Attorney General Hammond and Marshal Chamberlain, of Atlanta, had arrived in this city, General Hammond wished to see General Wofford. No information could be had from Trenton. Mr. Stanton telegraphed to know what was going on, and C. O. Whitney, Superintendent of the telegraph, was about to reply, when he was summarily ejected from the office.

Still it was determined by Mr. Stanton to send down a special train for Gen. Wofford, and this was done. As soon as this train arrived the Sheriff quietly but determindly took this in out of the wet also. He afterwards took the train and ran up to Wauhatchie with Gen. Wofford, Mr. Graham and a number of other gentlemen, who desired to escape from the State of Dade, but as soon as they had got off, the train backed down to Trenton, where it now remains in the custody of the Sheriff.

Gen. Wofford and Attorney General Hammond, left for Atlanta last night for further instructions.

The United States Marshal, Mr. Chamberlain, declined to interfere without an order from his own court, and Mr. Stanton on behalf of the Receivers, has sent to the Clerk of the Court at Mobile, for an injunction in accordance with the following paragraph of Justice Bradley's order:

"It is further ordered that an injunction do issue against the defendants and all persons claiming, or acting by, through or under them or either of them, and all other persons, to restrain them from interfering with the said Receivers in taking possession of and managing said railroad and property."

When this injunction arrives and is served upon the Sheriff of Dade county, an interesting and exciting conflict of jurisdiction may or may not be raised. We fear that it will be and then there is no telling what degree of mob spirit may be excited, nor when the Receivers will be able to operate the road.

We understand, that the Receivers are authorized under the decree to apply a portion of the money raised, under the power conferred upon them, towards liquidating the claims of the State of Georgia.

[illegible] that paragraph in the decree of [illegible]

YESTERDAY was charming. A sweet sunshine that stirred the blood, tinged the pale cheek and gave vitality to the Gate City. It invited our people out action, provoked it, and judging from the number on the streets, there must have been some trade, particularly by the females, as the thousand and one other things, the incomprehensible paraphernalia of the absorbing feminine diversion, known only to the men of the period; frills and furbelows and dimities, etc. In fact the counters in several large dry goods houses were busy in choice confounding pro-

There were quite a number of wagons from the country on the streets, and things generally appeared lively, and the city gave more evidence of vim than it has been seen for a week past.

this can be accomplished or not, we do not know.

We hope that this new muddle will be settled as soon as possible, and trust that there may be no conflict between the officers of the United States Court and those of the State of Georgia.

Georgia has certain rights which ought to be protected, but it seems to us that she could have been just as well protected without stopping the road at this time.

We shall await with interest the progress of events.—*Chattanooga Times, 26th.*

AN EXPLANATION OF GEN. WOFFORD'S ACTION IN SEIZING THE TRAINS AT TRENTON—THE GEORGIA SIDE OF THE QUESTION.

Editor Times: I respectfully ask permission to make a statement to the public through your columns, relative to the action of Gen. Wofford, in the Alabama and Chattanooga matter.

It is well known to all who are familiar with the history of the company, that the State of Georgia endorsed the bonds of the company for about two hundred thousand dollars, and that the statute authorizing this endorsement provided that the Governor of the State should seize the road and all property of the company in the State of Georgia, in case the company failed to pay the interest on the bonds so indorsed, and that he should hold possession of the road and its property until the interest was paid, and in case of continued default for six months, the Governor was authorized to sell the road and its property.

The order of the Bankrupt Court directing a sale of the road expressly reserves to Georgia all her rights in relation to the road and its property, these rights were the right of possesion and the right to sell as before stated. When the State of Alabama bought the road, she took in subject to these rights.

The State of Georgia was no party to the bill under which Messrs. Rice and Haralson were appointed receivers, and could not be bound in any decree in that case. No court would attempt to deprive her of her rights without a hearing.

The road and all its property in Georgia were long since seized by the Governor of Georgia, in consequence of the failure of the company to pay the interest on the bonds indorsed by the State, and Gen. Wofford has for nearly a year past been in possession of the road as agent for the State. When Judge Busteed ordered a sale of the road, he not only protected the rights of Georgia, but if I am not mistaken directed the assignees to negotiate with the Governor for the settlement of Georgia's debt, before the sale. This, however, was not done. Judge Haralson met Gen. Wofford here on Monday last, and was shown Governor Smith's written instructions to the General, the substance of which was that no one should be allowed to take possession of the road until an order should be obtained from the Governor. Judge Haralson was distinctly told that he could not get possession without an order from the Executive Department. The train which went out on Tuesday was run under protest of the State of Georgia.

The seizure of the trains at Trenton was made by the State because the Receivers had ignored the State entirely and proposed to take possession in spite of her.

The State of Georgia was in possession—her possession was guaranteed by law, and published by order of the Bankrupt Court. She was not a party to the bill under which the Receivers were appointed. Her rights had not been adjudicated. Under these circumstances it seems to me that a business man who wanted to get possession of the road ought at least to have applied to the Governor for possession, and submitted to him the authority under which he claimed possession. If this had been done perhaps all trouble could have been avoided, but if I am correctly informed no such application has yet been made. Governor Smith is a reasonable man and will do nothing but what he thinks his duty as Governor requires him to do. While this is true he is also a man of firmness, and will not be run over roughshod without an effort to protect the State by all proper, legal, means.

Gen. Wofford being necessarily absent, I ask that this statement be published in justice to him. D.

THE GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA PROPOSES TO STICK.

No new developments were made yesterday in regard to the seizure of the A. & C. R. R., by order of the Governor of Georgia further than the fact that a telegram was received by the agent of the Receivers to the effect that Gov. Smith proposed to hold on to the road until Georgia's claim was settled. *Times 27th.*

Georgia News.

Elbert county jail has but two occupants.—*Elberton Gazette.*

Thomas Costello committed for the murder of policeman Calliban. Eight hundred and two colored, and sixty-two whites paid up poll tax. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Macon and Augusta Railroad is held in Augusta October 7th.—*Augusta Constitutionalist.*

Policeman Cash shot and killed a desperate negro, Jordan Redd, who was fleeing from justice. Cash gave bond in the sum of $5,000, but afterwards went to jail. C. W. Wade, a supposed murderer arrested.—*Columbus Sun.*

There are only 75 or 80 applications for the position of postmaster. — *Lumpkin Telegraph.*

The Radicals nominated Moses Wiggins and Cicero Davis, colored, for the Legislature.—*Warrenton Clipper.*

The "Clytemnestran" is the name of a bran new Literary Society, recently formed in Conyers. It converges every Saturday afternoon. The officers for the present time are, President Miss Frank M. Stewart; Vice President, Miss R. E. Turner; Critic, Mrs. P. V. C. Wheeler; Secretary, Miss Fannie L. Stewart. Our handsome and clever Telegraph Operator says that the description of the prettiest girl in Georgia, given by THE CONSTITUTION, suits his sweetheart to a T.—*Conyers Examiner.*

A protracted meeting begins at the Methodist church to-morrow. Oxford students think of having a College newspaper. The bridge over the river at Steadman has been repaired. Covington supports only two retail liquor groceries at present. Rumor says that Covington will have several marriages next month. A large drove of wild turkeys has been seen on the outer edge of Covington. The necessity of establishing a street railroad from Covington to Oxford has been the topic of conversation between some of our business men during the week. An accurate calculation has been made and the cost is put at $30,000.—*Covington Enterprise.*

Mr. Persons Bass died at his residence near this place on the 23d inst., in the 84th year of his age. He moved to this county in 1838 from Monroe county, in this State. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South for more than fifty years. At the primary election held in Walker county on the 14th, J. C. Clements was elected the nominee of the Democratic party for the Legislature by 121 votes.—*Chattooga Advertiser.*

Lucy Cobb Institute opened with 80 students. Green England (colored,) fell dead. Colonel C. Peeples made a strong and unanswerable speech for the Democracy.—*Athens N. E. Georgian.*

George Washington Wilson probable Independent Republican candidate for Congress. A white female infant found on the sidewalk on Harris street; and the baby had red hair.—*Savannah News.*

Three citizens of Liberty county, Messrs. Norman, Butler and Wells, dined together, a few days ago, when each reported having twelve living children. The election for field officers of the First Volunteer Regiment of Georgia resulted in the selection of C. H. Olmstead, Colonel; Martin J. Ford, Lieutenant-Colonel; G. B. Lamar, Jr., Major. A man named Bell was ran over at Station No. 19 on the Central Railroad and killed.—*Savannah Advertiser.*

Macon wants a market house, a decent hearse, and a better kept cemetery. We visited the latter this morning, and were ashamed of the trashy walks and its general disorder. We do not think any one has given it proper attention since the death of Mr. Simri Rose. This morning's issue of the American Union contained an article concerning Mr. O. A. Bacon to which Mr. Bacon, naturally enough, took offence. About noon, Mr. Bacon met the editor of that paper, Mr. J. Clarke Swayze, called him aside and spoke of the article, when hot words ensued. Mr. Swayze went off and soon returned with a pistol in his hand, and would have shot Mr. B. but for the interference of Mayor Huff, who stepped between and thus prevented, perhaps, a sad affair.—*Macon Enterprise.*

Governor Smith has appointed a special election on Tuesday, the 29th of October next, to fill the vacancy in the representation in the 43d Congress, occasioned by the death of Hon. Thomas J. Speer.—*Macon Telegraph and Messenger.*

Civil Service Reform.

The New York World continues to pour hot shot into the beautiful civil service reform projected by Mr. George William Curtis, and carried into effect by Ulysses S. Grant. It instances the case of Frenchman's Bay, a custombouse district in Maine. The whole foreign trade of that district for 1871-72 was:

Imports.....$600
Exports.....Nothing

This immense business was superintended by the following officials:

	SALARY.
N K Sawyer, Collector	$1,250 00
Simon Hale, Special Deputy	1,250 00
D F Mangrum, Deputy	720 00
John U Hill, Deputy	600 00
H D Coombs, Deputy	600 00
Samuel Hales, do	600 00
W B Peters, Inspector	1,095 00
S A Holden, Inspector	500 00
S M McFarland	360 00
Total	$6,955 00

☞ Hon. Wm. Eaton, a leading Democrat in Connecticut, who did'nt like the Greeley movement, said in the State Convention there, this week: "It is said that there are Democrats who will not vote the ticket. To such I propose to address myself. I did say at a dinner table, some time ago, that I didn't like to take medicine till I was sick. [Laughter.] Well, I got sick, and out of 57,000 Democrats in this State, 49,000 were taken sick about the same time. This dose is the cup marked 'Greeley'—is the best medicine we can take. Adams would have pleased me better, but Greeley is the nominee, and he is attached with more vigor by his late political friends than any other man ever has been. And what for? Because he means to stop the stealing. [Applause.]

In Indianapolis there are two Danish Lutheran congregations, one in connection with the Norwegian Synod, and the other independent.

It is rumored that the Italian Government is going to give the Pantheon at Rome for a place of Protestant worship. This is the most ancient church in the Eternal City.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

TRIAL OF LAURA FAIR.

Scott, the Railroad King, at Work.

Old Honesty Speaks Again.

Costina Organizing for a Plundering Expedition.

Wilson Speaks in Pennsylvania.

Indian Chiefs Seeking Gifts.

Embezzling Officials of Philadelphia Pardoned.

Interesting Foreign Miscellany.

Financial and Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 28.—Grant is here.

The railroad excitement throughout Central Pennsylvania is greatly allayed.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., September 28.—The Fair trial is concluded. An immense crowd assembled to hear the closing argument. The jury are out.

DETROIT, MICH., September 28.—The Straights nominated a full ticket for State officers.

NEW YORK, September 28.—Colonel Thos. A. Scott to-day completed contracts for transporting supplies, provisions and laborers and twenty-five thousand tons of iron to be used in building the Trans-Continental Railway, which begins at the end of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., September 28.—At the wigwam in Scranton yesterday, Mr. Greeley spoke as follows: Gentlemen, there is one idea, there is one subject I have not yet touched upon in my journey thus far through the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. I have been asked the question constantly upon all sides: what will New York do in this contest? How will she go? What will be her majority? On which side will they lean? I can say to you, gentlemen, that in the State of New York, the Liberal Republican movement is as certainly as well developed as in any State in which I have yet been, and that is saying a great deal, for in the State of Ohio as well as in the State of Indiana they cannot defeat the Liberal and Democratic parties without great frauds are committed. The State of New York, between the two great parties, on a fair vote is evenly balanced, about ten thousand either way in change of vote will throw the election over to the one side or the other. To-day the Democratic party of the State of New York is united and will poll its full vote. We have not less that 50,000 of Liberal Republicans; but I do not think, considering all things, the great efforts the government has made with its office-holders, postmasters, collectors of internal revenue, and its other vast resources, I do not think, under these circumstances, that I can safely say that we shall have a great deal over 50,000 Liberal majority, but if the States of Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio all give a majority for the Liberal candidates, New York will give more, rather than less, than 100,000 majority. [Great applause—the whole audience rising to their feet and giving three times three cheers.]

BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, September 23.—It is reliably reported that Costina has been writing letters to friends in Texas, calling on them to assist him in an intended raid into the country in the vicinity of Sarado. In these letters he impresses the idea that the country, between Naccess and the Rio Grande belongs to Mexico, consequently they have a right to plunder it.

It is reported that a band of thieves, during the battle, from the heads of Aqua Dulcie and Naccess, are now thoroughly organized, keeping spies ahead and fresh supplies of men and horses, with small droves of stolen cattle, are passing into Mexico every few days.

LANCASTER, PENN., September 28.—Wilson addressed a large meeting her to-day. Wilson was glad to speak here because it was the home of Thad. Stephens. He said this fight is not between Greeley and Grant, but it is an issue of principles. On the one hand is the party of Liberty and Great Republican party on the other. The Democratic party is a party whose records are too black to gaze upon.

CHICAGO, ILL., September 28, 4:50.—The striking carpenters paraded to-day.

Heavy frosts reported from the northwest.

ST. LOUIS, MO., September 28.—Fifty-two chiefs and braves passed east to-day to see their father. The Grand Conference was held at Baggy Depot yesterday by the representatives of the various tribes, which notorious Santanta and Lone Bear attended, having been brought from their prison in Texas where they have been incorcerated for the past year. The object of the conference was to have an interchange of views about the present Indian troubles, and this delegation goes to Washington to arrange an amicable settlement.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., September 28.—This evening ex-City Treasurer Morcer and Chas. T. Yerkes, broker, who were convicted and sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary last winter for embezzling the city funds, were released upon a pardon from the Governor. The pardon was brought from Harrisburg by Colonel Lee, private secretary of the Governor, and H. Bucher Swoope. A number of friends of the prisoners were at the penitentiary when the pardon arrived. To the pardon there is a condition which states that if there is any money paid for services in connection with the receiving of pardons, then they are to be null and void. These conditions were accepted by the prisoners. Since his release Yerkes has made affidavit denying the charges made against him, (Gen. Hartranft,) and the authenticity of the paper which has been issued as evidence against him, and alleged to have been signed by Yerkes. He adds that it is a base forgery.

The release of the prisoners created great excitement in the city.

MATAMORAS, MEXICO, September 26.—The revolutionary General Guerra, who has been operating in the States of Durango and Cohuila, has reached Paris, in the State of Cohuila, with his forces. It is said that he is accompanied by General Diaz, both of whom have acknowledged the government of President Lejada, and will lay down their arms.

General Rocha has left Monterey for Paris to accept their surrender.

General Escobedo has arrived at Monterey to assume command of the Northern Department of Mexico.

PARIS, September 28.—The International Peace Congress has been in session at Lugano, Switzerland, this week, and adjourned to-day. Lefrancais publishes a letter from General Garibaldi to the President of the Congress, in which Thiers and his policy towards Italy are denounced in terms of great severity.

The Chamber of Commerce of Bordeaux, Nantes and other cities insist on being consulted in any revising of custom tariff.

Count Von Arnim, German Ambassador, will soon go to Germany again on leave of absence.

Gambetta in his speech at Grauble, severely criticised the conduct of Thiers in prohibiting a public celebration of the anniversary of the first republic.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, September 28.—Cotton steady; uplands 18¾, Orleans 19½; sales 1,004 bales.

Flour steady. Wheat a shade firmer. Corn very firm. Pork steady at $14 10a14 15. Lard dull; steam 8¼a8¾. Turpentine firm at 44. Rosin steady at $4 30a4 60 for strained. Freights firm.

Stocks firm. Money firm at 7. Gold steady at 113. Exchange—long 7½; short 8¾. Governments quiet. State bonds firm.

LONDON, September 28, noon.—Consols 93¾. American securities unchanged.

FRANKFORT, September 28.—Bonds 95½.

PARIS, September 28.—Rentes 52f 50c.

Bourse closed flat.

LIVERPOOL, September 28, noon.—Cotton quiet and steady; uplands 9½; Orleans 9¾a9¾.

LATER.—Cotton closed firm; uplands 9½, Orleans 9¾; sales 14,000; speculation and export 2,000.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Corn 30s 3d. Lard 46s 6d. Tallow 44s 9d.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current.

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, Sept. 28, 1 o'clock, P. M.

Farmers are bringing their cotton and produce into market quite freely, and country dealers are securing full stocks. Consequently activity prevails in commercial circles.

A corner has been made in chinquepins and they are firm at $4 per bushel.

We note no change in quotations.

Cotton is quiet at 16.16½ cents. Receipts about 100 bales.

EXCHANGE.—Buying at par; selling ¼ premium.

FINANCIAL.—Money market stringent; we quote money at 1¼ per month. Gold buying at 112; selling at 114. Silver buying at 106; selling at 110.

BONDS AND STOCKS.—Georgia 6s 72a74; 7s 82a84; new Georgia bonds at the State Treasury $1. Atlanta city bonds, 7s, 73a75; 8s 83a85. Augusta 83a85. Georgia Railroad stock 94a96; Georgia Railroad bonds 95a98. Atlanta and West Point Railroad stock 90a93; Atlanta and West Point Railroad bonds 94a96. Macon and Western Railroad stock 96a98. Atlanta National Bank stock 120.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.—Buying prices from wagons: Eggs 20; chickens 22½a25; country butter 25a30.

FLOUR.—Fancy $9 50; extra family $8 50a8 75; family $8 00a8 25; superfine $6 00a6 50.

GRAIN.—We quote white corn 82a85; yellow and mixed 75a78. Wheat best quality $1 45a1 55; common Georgia red $1 40. Oats 55a60. Rye 1 25a$1 50. Barley $1 10a $1 15.

HAY.—Western timothy $37a38; Georgia new crop $30a35.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Quinces 75a$1 per bushel; Sweet Potatoes $1 00 per bushel. Table Peas $1 50.

GROCERIES.—We quote: Sugars—Crushed, Granulated and Powdered 14a14½. Coffee A 13; for Extra C 12½; Yellow C 13½; Brown 11½a13. Tallow 7. Liver pool salt $3 15; Virginia salt $2. The various brands of soap from Excelsior Steam Soap Works of Atlanta, from 6a7½c per box. Georgia Soap Factory—5a7c per pound. Candles—full weights 21a21½. Ginger 15. Pepper 25. Corn meal 85a87. Starch 6a10. Rice 9½a 10 for tierces. Java Coffee 27a30. Rio 20a24. New Orleans syrup 70a75; Molasses—hhds. 27; bbls. 30. Cheese, factory, 14a16.

FACTORY GOODS.—Brown Domestics—Graniteville, 7-8, 11½; Trion, 7-8, 11½; Augusta 7-8, 11½; Graniteville, 4-4, 13; Trion, 4-4, 13; Augusta, 4-4, 13; Graniteville, 3-4 9½; Augusta, 3-4, 9½; light osnaburgs 14; heavy osnaburgs 17c; Yarns $1 60.

BAGGING AND TIES.—Gunny 16½; magnolia and other Western brands 17a18; double anchor and Ludlow 18. Ties 9a10.

BACON.—We quote shoulders 9½; clear sides 13; clear rib sides 12½; country hams 12½a13; S. C. hams 16½a18; plain canvass hams 14½.

BULK MEATS.—Shoulders 8½; C. R. sides 11½; clear sides 11½; long clear sides 10½.

LARD.—We quote buckets, 13½; cans, 12½ tierces, 11½.

$500,000.

THE GRAND GIFT CONCERT

A Fixed Fact!!

September 28th the Day.

Your Tickets Now or Never!!

THE vast sales of tickets already made, and the increasing demand for them from all quarters having determined the Trustees that the Grand Gift Concert for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, advertised for Saturday, September 28, 1872, shall positively come off on that day without postponement, the management now notifies all who expect to participate in the drawing that they should buy their tickets at once. Delay for a few days caused many who wanted tickets at the concert in December last to go without them. Some living in Louisville waited until sales were closed, expecting, no doubt, a postponement, and then offered fifteen, twenty, and even twenty-five dollars for tickets which the day before were offered to purchasers at the regular price. Others living at a distance sent thousands of dollars by mail and express, which got here after sales were closed, and had to be sent back. These disappointments need not occur again if the warning now given in due season is heeded.

The drawing will begin precisely at 6 o'clock Saturday morning, September 28, 1872, in the grant hall of the Public Library building, and continue until the one thousand gifts are all drawn.

List of Gifts.

One Grand Gift, cash		$100,000
One Grand Gift, cash		50,000
One Gift, cash		25,000
One Gift, cash		20,000
One Gift, cash		15,000
One Gift, cash		10,000
One Gift, cash		9,000
One Gift, cash		8,000
One Gift, cash		7,000
One Gift, cash		6,000
One Gift, cash		5,000
One Gift, cash		4,000
One Gift, cash		3,000
4 Gifts of	$2,000 each, cash	8,000
15 Gifts of	$1,000 each, cash	15,000
20 Gifts of	$500 each, cash	10,000
21 Gifts of	$400 each, cash	8,400
25 Gifts of	$300 each, cash	7,500
26 Gifts of	$200 each, cash	5,200
50 Gifts of	$100 each, cash	5,000
56 Gifts of	$400 each, cash	22,400
100 Gifts of	$300 each, cash	30,000
100 Gifts of	$200 each, cash	20,000
613 Gifts of	$100 each, cash	61,300
Total 1,000 Gifts, all cash		$500,000

The Concert itself will be the most brilliant orchestral display that ever occurred in the West. One hundred performers, gathered from all parts of this country and from Europe, under the direction of Professor Hast, will contribute to this grand musical festival. Ample room for every ticket holder to enjoy such an immense musical festival, the Concert will be given in Central Park, where arrangements have been made to accommodate all who may come.

Persons holding whole, half or quarter tickets will be admitted to both the Concert and Drawing, and none without such tickets will be admitted to either.

Price of Tickets.

Whole tickets, $10; half tickets, $5; quarter tickets, $2 50; nine tickets for $50; ten for $50; 14 for $100; 120 for $1,000; 225 for $2,000; 675 for $5,000. No discount on less than $100 worth of tickets at a time.

In accordance with arrangements solicitations, arrangements have been made with all the railroad and steamboat lines leading into the city for the sale of excursion tickets good for six days to all points who may wish to attend the Concert or Drawing. Such tickets will be furnished by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad, the Louisville, Indianapolis and Chicago railroad, the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, the Louisville and Cincinnati Mail Line, and the Louisville, Cumberland and Henderson Mail Line Packets.

All agents are required to close sales and make their returns in full time for each drawing, to reach the Trustees by 12 o'clock, noon, on the day of drawing. September 28. To do this successfully they should be located at great distances must close some days before the 28th.

All tickets to which gifts are awarded will be paid without discount by the Treasurer and Deposit Bank, either in currency, or by sight draft upon the Fourth National Bank of the City of New York, at the option of the holder. The tickets must first be presented at this office, Room No. 6 Public Library building, before they will be paid, by the Treasurer.

The drawing will be published in the Louisville papers and New York papers, and official copies sent to each purchaser to whom they may be desired by letter.

THOS. E. SHARPLETTE,
Agent Public Library of Kentucky,
Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.
REDWINE & FOX,
Atlanta, Ga.

sept28-law4w&wk—sep27—

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4 "	11.00	20.00	27.00	35.00	60.00	85.00	110.00	160	225
5 "	13.00	23.00	31.50	40.00	72.00	98.00	125.00	185	260
6 "	14.50	25.50	35.00	44.00	81.00	108.00	140.00	205	285
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OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.
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THE LARGEST CITY, COUNTY AND STATE CIRCULATION.
DEFIES REPUTATION!

To Lavine.—A full report of the decisions of Judge Underwood in Savannah for the Constitution, written exclusively, by the Reporter of the Court, is in Correspondence. We must read and digest the decisions we cannot undertake either to return or preserve.

Morning Edition

ATLANTA:

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1872.

☞ Gen. A. C. Garlington will address the Democracy of Forsyth County at Cumming on Tuesday, the 1st October.

When the Election Comes Off.

Democrats, the election for Governor and members of the Legislature comes off on Wednesday, the 2nd day of October.

The election for President and Congressmen comes off on the 5th day of November.

Don't be mistaken about it. The law has been changed, bringing on the election for Governor and legislators a month before the election for President and Congressmen.

The Georgia Campaign.

We see reports of enthusiastic Democratic meetings and fine speeches.

A rousing affair was held at Cuthbert. Col. Hardeman and Dr. Miller spoke.

General Wright addressed the Wilkes county Democracy.

Colonel Peeples made a telling speech in Athens.

Colonel Wofford spoke to a large crowd at Summerville with good effect.

Misleading and Misrepresenting Friends.

We are pleased to see that both Mr. Stephens and the general manager of the Sun acknowledged that its misrepresentation about the Democratic arbor was indiscreet and improper. Let it be a little more fair and just hereafter to brother Democrats and it will escape such indiscreet improprieties.

So far as Mr. Stephen's long rejoinder to our alleged designation of the Sun as a Radical journal is concerned, he will see by reference to our article, that we did not so designate it, and that his rejoinder is as "indiscreet and improper" as well as uncalled for and venomous as the mistake about the arbor.

☞ Our brother Speights must have patience. The article on our first page of Friday's issue about elections in Georgia was taken from the Griffin News. The article was a good compilation of the law on the subject. By some accident, not intentional it failed to be credited.

We now rectify the omission. But bless you, brother News, if we are to squabble about that sort of thing we would do little else. We first published Gordon's fine speech, Joe Brown's letter, Ben. Hill's address, &c., and other original documents, and they have been copied widely. If we have had credit once we don't know it.

We have no time to fuss about such trifles. If our matter is credited, all right; if not all right.

We, however, try to give credit, and if we fail it is inadvertent.

Greeley Strengthening in the West.

Governor Randolph of New Jersey, who is now in Indiana, telegraphs to us to-day from the capital of the influence of Morton and Colfax these inspiriting words:

"INDIANAPOLIS, September 29.

"Nothing comparable to the ovation which Mr. Greeley is now receiving here has been seen in the West since the Harrison whirlwind in 1840. Men who were boys then are now as enthusiastic as boys once were. The Presidential family and the Presidential managers are better known in the West than in East. Ohio and Indiana are ablaze as with a prairie fire. No money is needed to bring out the supporters of Greeley. They come by the thousand to give assurance of the impending victory. We turn east ward to-day, and expect to reach Cleveland on Tuesday night. I repeat that the enemy are for the first time terrified and demoralized. Push them hard and they are gone, horse, foot, and dragoons. The retreat has begun. We can make, and must make, it a rout.

"THEODORE F. RANDOLPH."

New York World.]

Greeley Speeches.

It is curious how the Radicals and the Democrats who oppose Greeley, fall into the identically same rut of attack. There probably never was a set of speeches delivered that afforded fewer salient points of quarrel to hang adverse criticism upon than Greeley's talks in his Western tour. And there never was an abler impromptu succession of addresses. His ideas have been not only unobjectionable, but statesmanlike in the highest degree. They have contained the most commendable sentiments admirably expressed.

The Radicals have in vain sought most zealously to find something to assault in them. Their labored depreciation is so vague as to be utterly ineffective.

They, however, have in common with the Democrats who oppose Greeley sought to ridicule the noble expressions of good will to the South, and break their force by underrating their sincerity and questioning their disinterestedness.

Such a course proves how hard-driven Greeley's opposers are for material to object to him. Finding no ground for argument, they seek to belittle.

Such a course carries its own antidote.

General Campaign Notes.

CONNECTICUT FOR GREELEY.

The Hartford Times announces in counting the numbers of Liberal Republicans returned to the Liberal headquarters from eighty-three towns in Connecticut, the aggregate is found to be 2,208. There are eighty-one more towns yet to be carefully canvassed and returned. Of course this indicates that Connecticut is for Greeley by several thousand majority.

The Chicago Times' special from Pittsburg filled it with grief by conceding that the reception of Carl Schurz in that smoky city was "the largest and most imposing political demonstration ever witnessed in Allegheny county"—surpassing even the great soldier demonstration gotten up the preceeding week by the Administration party.

Judge Thomas M. Cooley, one of the Republican justices of the Supreme Court of Michigan, has just declared for Greeley and Brown. Judge Christiancy of the same State it also a recent convert.

It is estimated that fully 75,000 people participated, as spectators and in the procession, in the Indianapolis ovation to Greeley Monday night.

The Indiana Bourbon Convention numbered just thirteen persons, and nominated a ticket of twenty-six names, some of which have been withdrawn. The Illinois Convention numbered no more than [illegible] and met in private.

[illegible] CANDIDATE FOR [illegible]

[illegible]—Judge Brown [illegible] day that his [illegible] Bourbons, [illegible] Convention, [illegible] address in their interest ordered to be issued.

Cotton.

The receipts this week are 68,000 bales, 30,000 more than last year, and 11,000 more than two years since. It is likely the receipts for next week will be over 80,000 bales, compared with 46,000 last year, and 60,000 the year before; and the receipts at the interior towns 25,000 bales, compared with 20,000 last year, and 26,000 the year before. The weather this week has been very pleasant, just as we suggested it would be; although some of our friends expected a general storm, we saw no indications of it. The thermometer has averaged 76 degrees at noon; three clear days and four cloudy days with a thunder storm one morning. For next week we may have rain, at least some of the indications point that way; also it is likely the weather will be cooler next week, but no frost. As we suggested, in our last week's circular, the price has risen and a more active demand, both in New York and Liverpool. The cause of the rise in New York was a more active demand from our own spinners, who are running nearly bare of stock and will buy over 20,000 bales per week from this time on; but it is likely they will buy a large portion of it in the South and ship it direct to their mills.

The cloudy weather and fear of a general storm also helped the market. The cause of the rise in Liverpool was because our markets were better, and because Manchester spinners had run down their stocks to a minimum quantity. They now hold about 50,000 bales, or, say one week's supply, which is 60,000 bales. We suppose they will buy, on an average, 10,000 bales a day, from this time forward. Including speculation and export, the sales should not average less than 12,000 bales per day for several months to come; but there is no danger of a short supply of American, as Manchester spinners have bought only 23,000 bales per week of this sort for the past seven weeks—an average of only 44 per cent., while last year they took 53 per cent. of American for same time. There will be an average of 20,000 bales per week from this time forward, shipped to Liverpool by steamer from our ports; and this cotton can be delivered at the mills, in Manchester, in twenty days after it leaves our shores; and there is now in Liverpool 139,000 bales American, which is six weeks' supply. For the past three years the stock of American in Liverpool at this date has been 184,000, 151,000, 56,000 and 9½, 8¼, 12½ pence. The excess of stock in London seem to have been overlooked; there is a large increase over former years. The stock at that port now is 230,000 bales, last year 105,000, the year before 32,000. What part of this is American we have no means of knowing and a mere guess would mislead

English manufacturers are now increasing their expenses very fast, as coal has risen in the last few months 70 per cent. Money is also scarcer and dearer; the rate of interest in London which is usually about 3 per cent. per annum and sometimes as low as 2 per cent., has lately risen to 4½ per cent. We have, this week, received a letter from our correspondent at Bombay, India, saying there was more land cultivated in cotton than last year, and a very large crop is expected. The season in India is fully two months later than ours; their cotton year begins first of November. The receipts at Bombay which have been only 10,000 bales in the past ten weeks, will very soon begin to increase.

Most dealers in cotton who are surprised at the very large receipts, seem to have forgotten that there was an excessive amount of fertilizers used this year; and that where ever it was used the cotton has matured from two to three weeks earlier than last year; also, may it not be shown at the end of the season that this forcing of the plant has caused it to be more out of the way of damage from worms and blight in August and September than usual, and thus make the crop larger than expected. The average increase of the receipts for the next six weeks should be about 8,000 bales per week. If this should be correct, it will give us 114,000 bales, receipts for week ending November 8th, compared with 107,000 last year, 95,000 the year before, and 74,000 the year before that same time. Another very important thing has been overlooked; last year the rains were so constant and heavy in August and September that it not only prevented the cotton bolls from maturing and opening, but prevented the picking of them. Picking cotton when wet is a slow process, and makes it liable to heat and injury, and when ginned never looks so well, making a loss of nearly half a cent in the grade. To this cause, having to gather much of it when wet, is due the complaint of heated and poor seed last spring. This fall the weather was better, and we believe it has added fully 10,000 bales per week to the receipts. As we do not deal in cotton we do not know what the loss in weight to the shipper has been this year; but suppose it must be much less than last; as always, when the cotton is picked, baled, and taken to market in weather it loses in weight from five to ten pounds per bale; but when there is such weather as we have had for a month past we think the loss in weight should not average over three pounds per bale. It is no use talking, or writing to spinners, either in this country or Europe, saying the crop is badly damaged and will be very small, they will not believe it so long as our receipts are so very large. Our free receipt will likely cause Manchester to be dull, less demand for goods and yarns, and so re-act on Liverpool, causing that market to decline. We are wholly dependent upon Liverpool for the price of our cotton, and will be for two months to come, or until some of our large supplies is taken out of this country. We suppose there will be many changes in the price of American cotton at Liverpool in the next two months; but we expect to see a gradually settling down until the price touches 9d or below; and if the price should be pressed down to 8½d, the large increase of spinning will make a very active demand for that portion of the crop that is left after December 15th, and the price may rally very fast. Every man that deals in cotton has a natural bias, either for the bull or bear side. Some of our friends are now saying, "Oh, yes, cotton is sure to go lower;" but they will buy a few bales secretly, hoping something will put it up. Want of space prevents our giving views upon several subjects, which are as old as the cotton trade; but some of them, we think, very erroneous and old fogy. One of them is, that when the stock in the interior on September 1st, are large or small the receipts for that month will be correspondingly large or small. We believe, and think we can prove that just the reverse is the fact. A letter just received from the President of one of the New York banks, leads us to fear that money will continue very scarce for some time to come, and this stringency will affect the cotton market unfavorably.

New York Straights for Grant.

NEW YORK, September 26, 1872.

A conference was held here yesterday of a number of the Democrats who are dissatisfied with the Louisville movement. James Worrell, of Pennsylvania, presided, and J. H. Wilson, of Alabama, was made Secretary. Worrell made a speech favoring the support of Grant and Wilson. Resolutions were subsequently adopted urging Democrats to vote for Grant and Wilson, calling on the national committee to organize in their several States and to make in behalf of the candidates approved by this conference. The nomination of General Dix for Governor of New York and others on the Republican ticket were commented, and an address in their interest ordered to be issued.

The Prospects in Indiana, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

The great interest of the campaign centers in Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio. If the elections in these States, on the 8th of October, result in Democratic success, Greeley's election is a certainty. The Grant people realize it thoroughly, and they are resorting to the most desperate measures to carry these states.

The following is the [illegible] from Pennsylvania:

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 28.

Forney's Press of to-day claims that Curtin's declaration against the Democrat-Hartranft ring ticket has insured the State's election by 25,000 majority. This statement also accords with advices now being received by the Liberal and Democratic campaign committees at this point. The place most feared now is Philadelphia, where the Hartranft managers openly boast that they will poll 40,000 votes enough.

The Curtin letter is doing wonders already. It has inspired the Democrats and Liberals wonderfully, and bets are freely offered on 20,000 for Buckalew, with no takers from the ring men. The Cameronites are very blue and slim to-day. They do not know what to do or where to strike. They did not expect the Curtin manifesto to have such an effect, and are vainly casting about for some means to counteract it.

NEW YORK, September 25.—Gen. Banks, who has returned temporarily from making speeches in Pennsylvania, says that State is all right. The people have the utmost confidence in Buckalew, and they expect his election by 20,000.

"We have unearthed a system," says McClure, "culminating in the most stupendous frauds. For instance, we found the southern part of the State overrun with negroes from North Carolina, Maryland, Virginia, and even in the north, in McKean, Warren, Crawford, and Potter counties, there are gangs of the vilest roughs that ever disgraced a civilized community, hailing from Buffalo and New York, ready to repeat or cut a throat to order. We intend to keep our list of the fraudulent voters, and as soon as they have voted we shall arrest them and publish their names and addresses." McClure claims the State for Buckalew by 20,000 majority.

The Missouri Republican, of the 26th, states this editorially:

Our New York special confirms the glad tidings from Pennsylvania, and we hear of numerous private dispatches passing over the wires last night, declaring the Radicals have virtually given up the October election in that State and will turn their attention to Indiana and Ohio.

In regard to Ohio, General Brinkerhoff, the Chairman of the Liberal Republican Central Committee, stated as follows to a reporter of the Cincinnati Enquirer:

Reporter—How are the political prospects of the Liberals in Ohio?

General Brinkerhoff—Glorious; the tide rises every hour.

Rep.—The Grant people claim differently, and insist that the tide is on the ebb.

Gen. B.—Not now they don't. The presence in Ohio of all the henchmen of the administration tells a different story.

Reporter—You think they are scared, then?

Gen. B—Of course they are scared, or they wouldn't make the frantic efforts they are now making to stem the tide.

Reporter—Do you think they can do it?

Gen. B—No, I don't think they can. As the dorkey said of the mule, "His eyes is sot."

Reporter—You expect to carry Ohio in October, I judge?

Gen. B—Of course we do, and we think we have the tools to do it with.

Reporter—How will it be in November?

General B—Well, that will depend very much upon October. If we carry Ohio in October by one vote we will carry it in November by 20,000. If we come within 5,000 votes of carrying it in October we will carry it in November like a whirlwind. Did you ever see the tide in the Bay of Fundy?

We admitted that we had not.

Well, I am sorry for that. It rises sixty feet and comes in with a roar, thunderous and grand. That is the way the Greeley tide will come in after a victory in October.

In regard to Indiana we find the following as a special telegram from Washington to the Chicago Times, (Bourbon):

Letters to the Liberal campaign committee here places Mr. Hendricks' majority in October as high as 14,000, and declare that there is hardly a doubt of his election. A letter from Williams, candidate for congressman-at-large on the Republican ticket, only claims the State for that side by a small majority.

E. S. Alvord, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, says the Morgan-Morton party will not poll over 500 or 1,000 votes in the State. He is also sure that the extraction of that vicious, corrupt element from the reform movement will add thousands to our cause. He thinks the State will give Hendricks from 12,000 to 18,000 majority, and he does not reckon without his host. John A. Finch, Chairman of the Liberal State Committee, says:

Positive information is in the hands of the committee as to importation of negroes from Kentucky by the Grant gang; and it is suggested to the scoundrels who accept such advice at the hands of the pretended friends of the colored race, that they had better stay at home, unless they prefer the penitentiary to freedom. Our friends here have organized a most perfect system of secret detective service, and the purity of the ballot is to be protected at all hazards.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, who accompanied Mr. Greeley, and kept his eyes open, sums up: From what I have seen of Indiana, I predict: 1st. Hendricks' election by 10,000 to 15,000; and 2d, Greeley's success by 20,000.

We thus see that Pennsylvania is certain for the Democracy and Ohio and Indiana are regarded as sure.

ATLANTA, GA., September 26, 1872.

Hon. John H. Jones:

DEAR SIR—Will you permit the use of your name in the approaching election for Mayor?

Your many friends will be glad to be informed that they may govern themselves accordingly. Very respectfully,

W. M. BOTT,
A. V. BRUMBY,
B. F. LONGLEY,
J. S. PETERSON,
N. R. FOWLER,
A. AUSTELL,
WM. H. TULLER,
WM. M. & R. J. LOWRY,
W. H. INMAN.

ATLANTA, GA., September 27, 1872.

Messrs. Wm. M. Bott, A. V. Brumby, and others:

GENTLEMEN—Your kind note asking if I will allow the use of my name in the approaching election for Mayor is to hand.

In reply, I will state that I most decline, not because the duties of the office are troublesome, but I have a business from which to derive a support for myself and family. Besides, I have had the honor for one term, which I think sufficient; while other good men are standing ready to serve the dear people.

Accept my thanks for your kind solicitation, and also allow me to tender my thanks to all who have supported me and approved my official actions.

To those who have opposed me in my aspirations, I say, let by-gones be forgotten, and let us be friends.

Very truly, yours,

JOHN H. JAMES.

The Senate Vote on Taxing the Press.

Several Senators having complained that the action of the Georgia Press Association, at the late meeting in Atlanta, reflected alike on friends and enemies, we deem it a matter of justice to publish the vote, that the Press and its friends may discriminate with accuracy and reprehend with justice.

From the Journal:

Mr. Jones, from the 9th district, moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. Styles, from the 10th district, called for the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were ordered and were as follows:

YEAS—Brown, Cameron, Cone, Crayton, Dewey, Griffin, Heard, Hoyle, Jones, Kirkland, Mathews, Nichols, Park, Peddy, Reese, Steadman and Wallace—17.

NAYS—Bruton, Campbell, Candler, Clark, Conley, Estes, Erwin, Hillyer, Kibbee, Lester, Simmons, Smith, Styles and Wellborn—23.

The bill was for the relief of the Press from suspended back tax, commencing 1867 and ending 1871, and providing for the taxation the present year and in future.

General Governor Rogers first conceived the idea of taxing the Press, but Bullock arrested the unjust demand, and Governor Smith's continued the suspension till this action of the Legislature.—*Albany News.*

Book Notice.

Political Ballads. By MRS. M. E. BOOTHBY, of Washington City.

"What a pretty name and what a pretty book!" will be the almost universal exclamation upon taking up this attractive volume. And right here we would like to pay a justly deserved compliment to the publishers by saying that they have done their part so beautifully as to make almost a perfect book. Paper, printing, typography or general appearance to call forth a criticism from even the most captious. The title is done in black lettering upon a binding of lia green muslin, with a little boy in the left upper corner astride the globe, blowing bubbles through a pipe which he holds in his right hand, while with his left he balances himself with the inevitable ballast. This is all done in gilt, while lower down in the right corner appears the monogram of the publishing house, which is also in gilt. But the beauties are not all upon the outside, for inside, the rich treasures of a carefully cultivated and appreciative intellect, called into action by visiting the classic and historic places of renown in Europe make the pages glow with their graphic descriptions and fascinate the reader so that it is difficult to put the book down when once begun. Not designed for publication, the letters are written in that easy, conversational style which is the *sine qua non* of all writing, but which most writers desert for something more stilted as soon as they feel they are addressing the great world. The book, as before stated, is written by Mrs. Boothby, of Washington City, one of the most brilliant and accomplished women of the gay capital and as her brother-in-law was Assistant Commissioner of the Universal Exposition, of course she enjoyed peculiar privileges, having the *entree* of the best society of Paris from the *Tuileries* down. Her descriptions of life in the mad metropolis read almost like fairy stories, and convince us more than ever that the Parisians live only for bubbles. Now alas! the days of the Empire are no more, and we exclaim, "What a life! What a people!" Her critiques upon visiting the galleries which teem with the *chef d'oeuvres* of the old masters, show not why a thorough appreciation but a great familiarity with the silent arts of form and color. To those who are not so fortunate as to visit the old world we say "read this book, for it is well worthy a perusal," and to give some idea of its chaste style, we close by inserting the preface:

"These pages, dedicated in love and gratitude to my mother, and originally destined for her eye alone, are, at the solicitation of friends offered to the public with no other ambition than that they may serve to while away a dull hour or two. As life is half made up of baubles, I have mingled some of them with things of solid worth. Does not the sea-weed dwell with the pearl?"

M. J. W.

ATLANTA, GA., September 28th, 1872.

GEORGIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Atlanta, Sep. 28.

Editors Constitution: In response to requests received, the following premium is offered for the Fair of 1872:

1,053—For the best display of musical talent by the pupils of any Female College or Seminary—a medal worth $5.

SAMUEL BARNETT, Secretary.

Sunday Reading.

It was rightly said: "He who instructs a man instructs a person who will die to-morrow, but he who teaches a woman, teaches a whole generation."

Goodness of heart is man's best treasure, his brightest honor, and wisest acquisition. It is a ray of divinity that dignifies humanity, attracts admiration, and assimilates him to his Creator, but, like pure gold, is liable to be counterfeited.

Prize the privilege of learning God's word; and hear with meekness, prayer, and attention.

Never see any one entering into temptation, or indulging in sin, without praying for him.

Learn a short passage of Scripture every morning, and often refer to it during the day.

How hard it is to feel that the power of life is to be found inside, not outside; in the heart and thoughts, not in the visible actions and show; in the living seed, not in the plant which has no root! How often do men cultivate the garden of their souls just the other way! How often do we try and preserve in trying to make a sort of neat show of outer good qualities, without anything within to correspond, just like children who plant blossoms without any roots in the ground to make a pretty show for the hour! We find fault in our lives and we cut off the weed, but we do not root it up; we find something wanting in ourselves, and we supply it not by sowing the divine seed of a heavenly principle, but by copying the deeds that the principle ought to produce.—*Temple.*

THE SABBATH.

In a prize essay on the Sabbath, written by a journeyman printer in Scotland, which for singular power of language and beauty of expression has never been surpassed, there occurs the following passage. Read it, and then reflect for a while what a dreary and desolate page would this life present if the Sabbath were blotted out from our calculations:

"Yokefellow! think how the abstraction of the Sabbath would hopelessly enslave the working classes with whom we are identified. Think of labor going on in one monotonous and eternal cycle, limbs forever on the rack, the fingers forever straining, the brow forever sweating, the feet forever plodding, the brain forever throbbing, the shoulders forever drooping, the loins forever aching, and the restless mind forever scheming.

"Think of the beauty it would efface, the merry-heartedness it would extinguish, of the giant strength it would tame, of the resources of nature it would crush, of the sickness it would breed, of the projects it would wreck, of the groans it would extort, of the lives it would immolate, and of the cheerless graves it would prematurely dig! See them toiling and moiling, sweating and fretting, grinding and hewing, weaving and spinning, strewing and gathering, mowing and reaping, razing and building, digging and planting, striving and struggling—in the garden and in the field, in the granary and in the barn, in the factory and in the mill, in the warehouse and in the shop, on the mountain and in the ditch, on the roadside and in the wood, in the city and in the country, on the sea and on the shore, in the day of brightness and of gloom. What a picture would the world present if we had no Sabbath!"

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The lesson was Luke 5: 13-26. Jesus withdrawing himself from the multitude for prayer; and Jesus healing the man of the palsy and forgiving his sins. Of course the little girls, in the application, told me that, in imitation of the example of Jesus, we ought to go away and pray—that little girls should leave their playmates and go by themselves and pray—led by the example of Jesus.

They told me that as the men brought the man sick of the palsy to Jesus, so we ought to bring our friends to Him, and never mind the difficulties and obstacles, but preserve. But when I came to the question of the Pharisees, "Who can forgive sins but God alone?" I asked the little girls, "Who can forgive sins?" The reply was, correctly, "God alone." "Jesus." "Jesus is God," etc.

"Can anybody but God forgive sins?" "Yes," said the girls. "Who?" One of these little girls, Katy, said, calmly, "The Virgin Mary;" while another, Lena, as promptly said, at the same breath, "The blessed Virgin."

All were leaning upon me, looking calmly, inquiringly. Said I, as quietly: "The Bible says, 'All nations shall call her blessed;' but let us look a moment and see whether the Virgin Mary can forgive sins or not. Please turn to the first chapter of Luke, 46th and 47th verses, and read what the blessed Virgin says: 'My spirit has rejoiced in God my Savior,' etc. 'Who did the Virgin Mary say was her Savior?'"

"God." "Is Jesus God?" "Yes." "Who is your Savior?" "Jesus." "Who was the Virgin Mary's Savior?" "God." "What does a Savior save from?" "From our sins." "What did God save the Virgin Mary from?" "From her sins." "Then the Virgin Mary was a—" "Sinner." "How do you know?" "Because she said she had a Savior." "Where do we find that she said this?" "In Luke, first chapter, 47th verse." "Then if any body asks about the Virgin Mary, what would you tell them?" "That she had to have a Savior as well as we, for she said so." "Where do you prove that?" "From Luke 1: 47."

Many interesting questions, of course, were put, to arrive at these results, but the pupils followed it all so closely and consecutively that it amazed me. Then an incidental lesson was thrown upon us of the greatest importance. Was it not clearly duty to make thorough work of it? Methinks all those six little girls received impressions from God's World in those few moments that can never be effaced.—*E. G. Pardee.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE YOUNG SOUTH.

What an Ex-Rebel from the Rank and File Thinks of the Political Past and Present.

Origin of the Re-Union and Reform Movement and Inception of the Liberal Cause South and West.

Speech of Frank T. Reid, in Nashville, at Central Market, Last Night.

Important News from Washington.

Chickasaw Indian Legislature.

Another Speech from Mr. Greeley.

What he Knows About Tariff on Iron.

Financial and Commercial.

Special to The Constitution.]

NASHVILLE, TENN., September 28.

Frank T. Reid, editor of the Southern Law Review, addressed the Reunion and Reform Association, of which he is President, tonight. He said that on the 29th of September of last year Senator Carl Schurz delivered a speech in this city that greatly helped to inaugurate what might almost be termed a new school of political thought in this section. It was, as I believe, the clearest, loftiest appeal that ever came from the heart and mind of an American statesman; an appeal to the people of the South to pluck from their hearts all sectional and partisan prejudice and to assist in the renationalization of their section. "Open," he exclaimed to the young men of the South, "your doors and windows wide, open wide your hearts and minds to the bracing air and the light and sunshine of the new era." This speech was

THE PROLOGUE TO THE LIBERAL MOVEMENT,

which has, even if it accomplishes nothing else, exercised a very visible influence upon the growth of free, healthy, thought and national sentiment at the South, and which, at one time, bid fair to remove every obstacle in the way of the immediate restoration of genuine peace and good will. It shall be my endeavor to-night, before I conclude, to satisfy you that the accomplishment of this great end—the rehabilitation and re-nationalization of the South—without and until which she can never expect to enjoy either political or commercial prosperity, will be cruelly and wickedly delayed unless the unwise acts and utterances of Southern Democratic politicians are rebuked and condemned by the people. To secure these ends the Liberal movement was inaugurated. Senator Schurz was, concededly, one of its earliest, most earnest and effective advocates. If this American nation ever accomplishes its mission, the grandest ever delegated by Almighty God to any nation, it can only be upon condition that all its citizens become imbued with exalted national pride. The worst feature of the late war, by far, is, that it left in the hearts of many Southern men a feeling of hatred toward the American nation and the nation's flag. But the Southern people should not confound the nation itself with the administration of the national government by an obnoxious party.

THE NATION LIVES FOR CENTURIES.

A partisan Administration exists, at best, for only a few short years. The national spirit is never God then we. It moulds and bends us to its purpose despite our most violent resistance. Heap whatever abuse you may wish upon this or that *Administration*, but speak no word, do no act that may tend to impair or destroy the divine work which George Washington, and our forefathers, wrought on this continent, under the eye of God and for the best interests of humanity. *Consider:* to-night, *this very night*, in the harbor of

RENATIONALIZATION.

This, as I believe, is the first indispensible step to be taken—the inculcation at the South of national sentiment—without and until which nothing of any durability can be accomplished. To enable these Southern States to retrieve their losses sustained by the war, and to rapidly rival the North in political and commercial prosperity, it is first essential to eradicate from our hearts all the angry and bitter prejudices enkindled by that war, and to foster and cherish a state of feeling that will of itself establish here such a condition of things as no longer to furnish the central government with even a pretext for interference in our local affairs, that will, of itself, invite here foreign capital and labor, and help to build up again the prosperity and power of these States on a basis in harmony with the progressive spirit of the age.

The Liberal movement was inaugurated not in the interest of any man. If I thought so I would leave it this very hour. It was quickened into life by the yearning of the people for re-conciliation and re-nationalization. I am for no man. I am for reconciliation and re-nationalization. And the enemy that stands in the way of both is

PARTY RANCOR AND UNCHARITABLENESS.

Washington long ago, in his farewell address, a paper that can never be read by the American student too often, warned us solemnly against the spirit of party.

This is what we attempted—to mitigate and assuage, by an appeal to public opinion, the violence of party rancor and sectional prejudice, and to assist in the formation of national sentiment at the South, and in the inauguration of a Liberal movement that would reconcile discordant elements, and restore fraternal sentiment to long and bitterly estranged hearts. In the beginning and, in fact, until the attempt assumed somewhat the appearance of success, we received not encouragement or assistance. We were, on the contrary, bitterly opposed at every step by the

POLITICIANS OF THE OLD SCHOOL,

and by the drill-sergeants and conscript officers in their employ. These failed, however, to divert us from our purpose. We went to Cincinnati. It was our anxious wish that the convention would select as its nominees citizens whose garments had never been sullied or torn in fierce political warfare, who, in themselves would properly represent the true spirit of the movement. I have never sought to disguise my bitter disappointment and regret at the nominations that were made. I believed then, as I do now, that there was but one eligible citizen, of national reputation, whose nomination would have preserved and even increased, until the 4th of November, the enthusiasm which the movement had already excited, and without which success could hardly be hoped for. I mean Mr. Charles Francis Adams. I believed then, as I believe now, that his nomination was prevented only by the selfish cunning of political tricksters.

THE NOMINATION OF MR. GREELEY,

however, excited very general and great enthusiasm at the South, and I finally allowed myself to believe that it might after all succeed in producing a healthy reaction in Southern political sentiment, and assist to hasten the accomplishment of what I had most at heart, the re-nationalization of this section.

I have no hesitancy whatever in saying that the mere elevation of this or that man to high political position, regardless of what effect will thereby be exercised upon the political condition of the country, offers no interest to me. If by the election of Mr. Greeley illusory hopes should be excited in the minds of the old advocates of slavery and secession at the South, a new order of things, the logical results of the war be disturbed, or sought to be disturbed, then I do not hesitate to say that I would regard his election as one of the greatest calamities that could befall this country, and especially the South. Men of the South, if there is one thing written in the book of fate it is that any attempt to establish an anti-national state of sentiment here will breed only the direst mischief, and hurtful consequences to all your political and business interests. Be sure of these men, of their record of politicians, who, in 1861, did all in their power to raise the storm, who dug many a bloody grave, and broke many a mother's heart. They are coming forward again, now that the thunder and lightning have left the sky, as

THE REPRESENTATIVES OF SOUTHERN LOYALTY.

I warn the young men of the South, "your doors and windows wide, open wide your hearts and minds to the bracing air and the light and sunshine of the new era." This speech was

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The Daily Constitution.

ATLANTA:

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1872.

City Intelligence.

BARGAINS.—John Keely is offering great bargains in dress and dry goods. See his attractive scale of prices.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.—Knox is getting in an elegant and extensive stock of millinery and fancy goods and sells at the same low prices. Go for bargains.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—C. C. Hammock will sell at the City Hall next Tuesday, the United States Hotel, and three lots on Oak street.

NOTICE TO THE ISRAELITES OF ATLANTA. Seats will be disposed of on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, A. M. D. MAYER, President.

A. E. SHULHAFER.—Mr. A. E. Shulhafer can now be found with Messrs. Steinheimer & Bros., where he will be happy to receive old friends and many new ones.

THE London Store announces this season's millinery opening for Wednesday and Thursday next, when the fresh display of fresh and Americs styles, that this house has ever shown will be displayed by Miss Andrews who gives all visitors a most cordial welcome.

THE first sun-shade was an eclipse, but the "eclipse alapaca" offered by John Keeley is without spot or blemish. The color of every piece is guaranteed.

BOYD & BRUMBY will be opened on next Tuesday at No. 23 Whitehall street, next door to Redwine & Fox, with a full stock of choice family groceries, and swiss and limberger cheese.

CHINESE PAPER.—Mr. C. Herbst at the Young Mens' Library, has a paper printed in China in Chinese language. It is said that the Secretary of the Young Mens' Library Association can read it fluently.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.—Col. G. W. Adair sells at the City Hall next Tuesday, five farms on Peachtree creek, five farms on the turnpike, and five residence lots or corner of Loyd and Mitchell Street.

COAL.—Dr. J. S. Wilson, agent, is prepared to furnish the citizens of Atlanta with coal of the best quality either at wholesale or retail. Now is the time to lay in your winter fuel.

GOOD BARBERS.—George Davis and Mac Hill, two of the best barbers in town have located themselves between James' Bank and James' New Bank Block. Call and try them.

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—HON. H. P. BELL, OF FORSYTH COUNTY NOMINATED.—After four day's balloting, the Hon. Garnett McMillan withdrew his name in favor of Mr. Bell. So we are informed.

DECLINES.—From undoubted authority we feel authorized to say that Colonel John A. Stephens and Dr. Wilson decline to run on the Straight Out ticket for the Legislature; and that the Straights, at their meeting last night, withdrew Colonel A. M. Wallace.

H. C. PENDLETON.—Mr. H. C. Pendleton, of Pendleton, Jones & Co., has been made one of the judges from Georgia at the St. Louis Fair. He leaves to night to attend to it. We feel assured that he will represent Georgia well.

COTTON PICKING.—Three sons of Dr. J. T. Lawrence, of Henry county, picked in a peach orchard, near Bear Creek, on the 26th, in eight hours —Samuel, 194 pounds of cotton; Dawson, 196 pounds; James, 184 pounds; total, 574 pounds. Had they picked four hours longer their ratios would have been Samuel, 291; Dawson, 294; James, 276; total, 861.

FOR SALE.—P. P. offers for sale a family grocery and confectionery, with stock and fixtures, a furnished room for a small family, and a five years lease.

STEINHEIMER BROTHERS have an elegant line of dress goods, shawls, skirts and ladies' wear. They are determined not to be surpassed by any dry goods establishment in the city.

They have cheap goods and polite clerks to wait on you. Be sure and call at No. 39 Whitehall street, at the New York Store, if you want something nice and at reasonable figures.

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY.—Dr. J. S. Willson has two articles of his own invention and patent that he desires to sell or exchange the territory for real estate. One of them is a peach stoner and halver. With one of those machines a man can do the work of six or eight hands, and increase the value of the fruit, when dried, at least 25 per cent. Call and see him.

GREAT EXCITEMENT ON PEACHTREE STREET.—E Block has produced a great sensation on Peachtree street. He has just returned from the North with a full stock of dress goods, ladies' underwear, etc. He offers his stock of dress goods at low figures to make room for fancy goods and millinery goods. The cashmere skirt, the great improvement of the period, can be had of Block, as he is the special agent for the United States. His motto is quick sales and small profits.

PUBLIC LAWS.—All the acts, public and private, passed by the last Legislature, will be out in a few weeks. Price, two dollars per copy, neatly bound. Send in your orders at once to THE CONSTITUTION office if you wish to procure them. Every lawyer ought to have a copy.

GRAND OPENING.—J. M. Holbrook, the prince of hatters, will have a grand opening on next Thursday. Ladies and gentlemen, Greeleyite or Grantite, married or single, bachelor or maid, can find the style of hat to suit their tastes. Be sure and remember the day.

SUNNY CHILHOOD.—We have a pleasant incident of travel to relate. Children are not only the light of the household. They make sunshine everywhere. This was the experience of several ladies and gentlemen, who recently returned from New York on the same train. Among the gentlemen were Hon. B. H. Hill, Mr. B. W. Wrenn, E. Y. Clarke and Mr. T. C. Broughall, of our popular and fashionable London Store. They found much of the weariness of a two days' journey dissipated by the merry laughter and happy-heartedness of a little brown-eyed girl of six summers—Hattie Clitherall Hall. From morning till night, all the day long, she was a source of pleasure, not simply for her brightness, but also for her goodness and kindness of heart. A long and joyous life to little Hattie!

GAY, MCCLESKY & CO.—Messrs. Gay, McClesky & Co. have opened in their new brick store on Peachtree street with a fine assortment of fall and winter dry goods. We invite attention to their card, and commend them to our readers. We feel confident that they can give satisfaction in quality, style and price.

COLONEL JOHN H. SEALS.—The Greensboro Herald says: "We regret to announce that Col. J. H. Seals and his estimable family, leaves us for their new home in Southwestern Georgia. We need not ask our readers to join us in regretting this break in our ranks, they know and will feel their loss. To his new friends, we commend Colonel Seals, as a scholar, teacher, orator and gifted and generous Christian gentleman.

His efforts in our midst, as the founder and principal of that most excellent Institution, the Lee High School, were crowned with abundant success, and we are glad to know that he enjoys the love and confidence of his former pupils, and the public generally. We invoke for him a hearty welcome to his new home, and assure the good people of Cuthbert, that they have acquired an active public spirited citizen, who will be both a pillar and an ornament to their society. May his path lead upward as well as onward, and through the light of bright success, to the highlands of peace and happiness."

SUPREME COURT CASES.

Regular Order of Business—Cases yet to be Decided.

[REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CONSTITUTION BY HENRY JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.]

14 Cherokee	14	18 Ocmulgee	12
15 Northern	8	19 Eastern	7
16 Augusta	20	20 Brunswick	5
17 Middle	1		

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA, *September* 28, 1872.—Thomas W. Hooper was admitted to the bar upon taking the usual oath.

No 1, Cherokee Circuit, M L Pritchett, administrator, vs The County of Bartow. Comp'aint, from Bartow. Argument concluded. Warren Aiken, for Bartow. Argument continued. Warren Aiken, for Bartow. Argument concluded. Warren Aiken, for Bartow. Argument concluded. Warren Aiken, for Bartow. Argument concluded

The Daily Constitution.

Tuesday Morning, September 24, 1872.

A LEGEND OF ST. CHRISTOPHER.

BY REBA MULLOCK.

["Aprobus, a Syrian blacksmith of renowned stature and wonderful strength, having determined that he would serve none but the mightiest king, went seeking him throughout the world. Failing to find whom he sought, so long as he trusted to his own guidance, he finally asked a thoughtful hermit to tell him what to do. He directed him to station himself on the bank of a dangerous ford, where many pilgrims yearly lost their lives in crossing, and to carry over all who required his aid; and thus humbly serving his fellow-men, he might serve the greatest King, and hope to see Him.

"For Jesus, Christ the Lord, who holds the seas in the hollow of His hand, came to the fording-place in the guise of a little boy, and asked to be carried over.

"Carry me!"

The Syrian heard, rose up and braced
His huge limbs to the accustomed toil;
"Methinks I have mistaken my calling,
For surely this is a puny burden."

"I'll carry thee with joy,
If needs be, safe as a passing dove;
For, o'er this stream, a pilgrim burned
In service to one Christ, a King,
Whom I have never seen, yet love."

"I speak thee," said the boy.

Cheerful, Aprobus took
The burden on his shoulders great,
And, staff in hand, began to stem
The waters with a giant's force.
When, lo! they leaping rise and roar,
And 'neath the little child's light weight
The tottering giant shook.

"Who art thou?" cried he, wild
Struggling in the middle of the flood;
"For, as thou leanest, it seems to me
The whole world's load I bear in thee.
Yet——" "For the sake of Christ, thy Lord,
Carry me," said the child.

No mists a profane heart veil,
But gained the farther bank; and then
A voice cried, "Hence Christophorus be;
For, carrying, thou hast carried Me,
The King of angels and of men."

And, in the moonlight blue,
The saint saw—not the wandering boy,
But Him who walked upon the sea,
And o'er the plains of Galilee,
Till, filled with mystic, awful joy,
His dear Lord-Christ he knew.

Oh! little is all loss,
And brief the space 'twixt shore and shore,
If thou, Lord Jesus, on us lay,
Through the deep waters of our way,
The burden that Christophorus bore,
To carry THEE across!

Religious Information.

BAPTIST.

The Baptists in England number one to every ninety-seven of the population.

The average salary of eighteen Baptist preachers in North Carolina is a trifle over $125 a year.

The second National Baptist Sunday-School Convention is to be held on the 30th of November, in the Ninth Street Baptist Church, Cincinnati.

The Baptists are charged in raising a fund of $500,000 to aid new congregations in the erection of houses of worship. Over $300,000 are already secured.

In England and Wales the Baptists have 300 churches of not more than 25 members each, 1040 of from 25 to 100 members, 846 of from 100 to 250, 140 of from 250 to 500, 23 of 500 and upwards.

The Woman's Baptist Missionary Society has now seven missionaries and four Bible women, who depend for their support upon the women of the Baptist churches. The sisters at the West have three missionaries and two Bible women in their employ.

Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, in a late sermon in his Tabernacle, stated that in seven of the leading Ritualistic churches in London the subscription to foreign missions only reached £7 13s. 2d., and yet the incumbent in one of these churches says that the cost of his choir alone was about £1,000 a year.

Rev. John T. Jones, a frugal and industrious Ottawa Indian, recently died, leaving his entire property, worth about sixty thousand dollars, to the cause of the Baptist Ministerial Educational Society in the State of Kentucky.

PRESBYTERIAN.

There are four Presbyterian Synods in Ohio. Cincinnati Synod has 18,363 members, Cleveland 17,733, Columbus 14,494, Toledo 7,426, making a total in the State of 58,016 communicants.

Rev. W. E. McCheney, of the Presbyterian mission in China, was shot by pirates on the night of July 9, while on a preaching tour.

The Presbyterian churches in Ohio contribute more to the General Missionary Board than to the feeble churches within the State.

New York has 129 Presbyterian ministers and only 60 churches, Cincinnati has 79 ministers and 48 churches, and Chicago 63 ministers and 32 churches.

The Home Mission Board of the Presbyterian Church is called upon for ten new ministers to supply the work on the Pacific coast, and more are needed.

METHODIST.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada numbers 91,103 members, and 296 traveling preachers. The increase of numbers for the last year was 225.

EPISCOPALIANS.

The Episcopalians have eight parishes in New Orleans, all growing and prosperous. The clergymen are usually young men, full of activity and zeal.

CONGREGATIONALISTS.

The Congregationalists have sixty-four church organizations in Missouri, with a membership of 2,736. Forty-one church edifices are already completed, and others in course of construction.

The statistics of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New Jersey show 191 clergymen, 144 churches and missions. During the last year 3,080 were baptized, and 1,453 confirmed. The present number of communicants is 11,624.

The number of Congregational Churches in Maine is 343, ministers 188, of whom 60 are pastors, 32 are without pastoral charge, and the remainder are stated supplies. The membership of the churches is 19,463 of whom 806 were received last year, 542 by profession.

The strength of Congregationalism in Illinois is in the northern part of the State. The whole number of churches is 251, of which 39 have settled pastors, 194 acting pastors, and 78 are vacant. All these churches are the result of missionary effort, mostly within forty years.

The Congregationalists of Vermont have 201 churches, 218 ministers—68 churches have pastors, 91 acting pastors, 2 are supplied by licentiates, and 40 are destitute. The average salary paid to ministers is $960.

In Kansas there are 78 Congregational churches, with a membership of 2,235. Of these 6 have pastors, 57 acting pastors, and 15 are vacant. Sixty-two missionaries have been sustained, who have ministered to more than 1,200 congregations, a long procession of the outposts on the frontier. Twenty-five more devoted missionaries are wanted for the present year.

CATHOLICS.

The Old Catholic movement is developing the greatest strength in Austria. They are sending out missionaries to all parts of the Empire, preaching reforms with such success that they have already enrolled a large body of members.

The Roman Catholic mission in the East embraces 16 Bishops, 270 missionaries, 311 native priests, 24 colleges, 436 schools, 20 orphanages, and 609,333 church members.

Bishop Bedell, of Ohio, calls upon all the churches of his diocese to offer up prayer, on next Sunday, for the Convocation of the Old Catholics, now in session at Cologne.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A new Moravian congregation (German) has been organized at Unionville, Michigan, not far from the head of Saginaw Bay.

The Quakers are progressing with their church edifice in the eastern part of Columbus, Ohio.

The Friends' Mission at Matamoras, Mexico, is in a highly prosperous condition. Antonio Lopes, the pure Aztec, takes a deep interest in the labors of the missionaries.

The minutes of the Lutheran Synod of Pennsylvania for 1872 show 161 ministers, 327 congregations and 63,543 confirmed members.

The Lutherans and Methodists in Bushnell, Illinois, are united in erecting a church edifice for the accommodation of both congregations.

Leading Notices.

HALF ALIVE.—It is as sad thing to pass through life only half alive. Yet there are thousands whose natural condition is one of languor and debility. They complain of no specific disease; they suffer no positive pain, but they have no relish for anything which affords mental or sensuous pleasure to their more robust and energetic fellow beings.

In nine cases out of ten this state of habitude and torpor arises from a morbid stomach. Indigestion destroys the energy of both mind and body. When the waste of nature is not supplied by a due and regular assimilation of the food, every organ is starved, every function interrupted.

Now, what does common sense suggest under these circumstances of depression? The system needs rousing and strengthening; not merely for an hour or two, to sink afterwards into a more pitiable condition than ever (as it assuredly would do if an ordinary alcoholic stimulant were resorted to), but radically and permanently.

How is this desirable object to be accomplished? The answer to this question, founded on the unerring experience of a quarter of a century, is gladly given. Infuse new vigor into the digestive organs by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Do not waste time in administering temporary remedies that whip the system up by goading the fountain-head of physical strength and energy, the great organ upon which all the other organs depend for their nurture and support.

By the time that a dozen doses of the great vegetable tonic and invigorant have been taken, the feeble traces of the dyspepsia will begin to feel its benign influence. Appetite will be created, and with appetite the capacity to digest what it craves. Persevere until the cure is complete—until healthful blood, fit to be the material of flesh and muscle, bone and nerve and brain, flows through the channels of circulation, instead of the watery pabulum with which they have heretofore been imperfectly nourished.

sept24-deod1w&w1t.

A DELIGHTFUL SURPRISE.—Ladies whose faces are clouded by superficial discolorations, and who have resolved to try Hagan's Magnolia Balm as a remedy, have no idea of the welcome surprise they will receive from their mirror after a few applications of this healthful purifier of the complexion. If at all excitable, they will scream with rapture on beholding the change. Whether the blemish it is desired to remove the sallowness, blotches, pimples, freckles, roughness, or any unnatural pallor, it is bound to disappear under the tonic operation of this wonderful agent. To say that the blemish disappears, does not, however, convey any idea of the effect produced by this celebrated beautifier. The unsightly tinge, whether diffused over the whole countenance or in spots, or patches, is replaced by a uniform, pearly bloom, to which no description can do justice.

sept24-deod1w&w1t.

A WORLD OF THANKS IS DUE to the botanist who first discovered the virtues of the *Quillaya Saponaria*, or Soap Tree of Chili. The wonderful cleansing and purifying property of its Bark gives to the fragrant Sozodont much of its unrivalled efficacy as a preservative of the teeth.

sept24-deod1w&w1t.

DR. TUTT'S Hair Dye has been analyzed by the best chemists in Europe and America, and its harmlessness certified to.

sept24-d1w&w1t.

$1,000 REWARD is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, for a medicine that will equal it in the cure of all severe cases of "Liver Complaint" and all diseases arising from impurity of the blood, as Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, etc.

BLESSINGS brighten as they take their flight. The chief of blessings is good health, without which nothing is worth the having; it is always appreciated at its true value after it is lost, but too often not before. Live properly, and correct ailments before they become seated. For diseases of the liver, kidneys, skin, stomach, and all arising from impure or feeble blood, DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS are a sure and speedy remedy. It has never yet failed in a single instance.

sep13—d&w4w

"BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—This superb Hair Dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 BOND STREET, New York.

oct2—d1y

D. M. Agents!
It don't pay you to fight the best machine; prove our claims; get the agency and sell it. Address
"DOMESTIC" S. M. Co., 96 Chambers St., N. Y.

No. 4 DeGive's Opera House Block, Marietta street, Atlanta, Georgia.

We have several of the late Improved Wheeler & Wilson, Singer, Howe, Weed and Florence Machines, that we have taken in exchange at a low price, for sale by

sept17—2awdw

AGENTS WANTED FOR GOODSPEED'S PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN BOOK. EVERY CITIZEN WANTS IT.

Also, for Campaign Goods, address GOODSPEED'S EUROPEAN PUBLISHING HOUSE, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans, or New York.

july18—d&w1m

Take Notice!

REMOVAL.

AFTER October 1st, I will remove to No. 3 DeGive's Opera House Block, Marietta street, where I trust to see all my old customers and many new ones.

Agricultural Implements, Seeds and Guano.

Send 10 cents for the handsomest and most extensive Illustrated Catalogue ever published in the South. Money will be refunded to all who purchase goods amounting to Ten Dollars.

MARK W. JOHNSON,
DeGive's Opera House Block,
Marietta Street,
After October 1st, 1872.
July3—d1y

THE MOST PERFECT

ALARM CASH DRAWER,

MILES ALARM TILL CO'S.

EVERY Merchant SHOULD Use Them. EVERY DRAWER Warranted

Sold at
FAIRBANKS' SCALE WAREHOUSES.

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FAIRBANKS & EWING.
715 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO.,
118 Milk Street, Boston.

For sale by leading Hardware Dealers.

sept17—2awdw1m

Agency Domestic and Indian Mission Board S. B. C.,

JONESBORO, GA., July 11, 1872.

Dr. H. Nesom, Atlanta, Ga.:

DEAR SIR: I followed up your treatment as directed for nearly a month, when I desisted. In about ten days or two weeks afterward my hearing returned, and now I hear about as well, quite as well, so far as I can tell, as I did before I lost the use of my left ear, in June, 1871. I feel that I am under obligations to you for your treatment, for I am relieved of a great deal of unpleasantness and inconvenience.

Fraternally yours,
W. H. CHAUDOIN, Sec. Soc. and C.,
Office on Marietta street, corner of Pumpkin.

sept17—2awdw1w

Railroads.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Georgia Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Augusta	8.30 o'clock	A. M.
Leave Atlanta	4 15	P. M.
Arrive at Atlanta	7 45	P. M.
Arrive at Augusta	4 00	P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Augusta	8.30	P. M.
Leave Atlanta	8.00	A. M.
Arrive at Atlanta	5.40	P. M.
Arrive at Augusta	4.00	A. M.

Accommodation Train.

Leave Atlanta	5 45	P. M.
Leave Stone Mountain	7 15	P. M.
Arrive Atlanta	9 00	A. M.
Arrive Stone Mountain	7	P. M.

Macon and Western Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER—DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

Leave Atlanta	8.30	A. M.
Leave Macon	8.30	A. M.
Arrive at Atlanta	2.15	P. M.
Arrive at Macon	7.30	A. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER—DAILY.

Leave Atlanta	4.00	P. M.
Leave Macon	10.00	P. M.
Arrive at Atlanta	6.00	P. M.
Arrive at Macon	2.30	P. M.

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves Atlanta	10.00	P. M.
Arrives at Chattanooga	5.35	A. M.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves Atlanta	9.30	A. M.
Arrives at Chattanooga	3.30	P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leaves Chattanooga	4.05	P. M.
Arrive at Atlanta	11.10	A. M.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leaves Chattanooga	4.15	A. M.
Arrive at Atlanta	1.10	P. M.

FAST LINE TO NEW YORK.

Leaves Atlanta	8.00	P. M.
Arrives at Dalton	2.30	P. M.

For Savannah via Macon and Western and Macon and Brunswick Railroads.

Leave Atlanta at	2.45	P. M.
Connect with the Macon and Brunswick Railroad at Macon at	2.30	P. M.
Arrive at Savannah	8.35	A. M.

Schedule of Rome Railroad.

DAY TRAIN.

Leave Rome	7.15	A. M.
Arrive at Kingston	8.30	A. M.
Leave Kingston	9.00	A. M.
Arrive at Rome	10.30	A. M.

NIGHT TRAIN.

Leave Rome	8.30	P. M.
Arrive at Kingston	9.50	P. M.
Leave Kingston	1.20	P. M.
Arrive at Rome	2.50	P. M.

St. Louis, Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Line.

TIME CARD, SEPTEMBER 1, 1872.

Leave	Atlanta	8:30 A M	9:30	P M
Arrive	Chattanooga	4:37 P M	5:33	A M
Arrive	Nashville	12:50 A M	1:05	P M
Arrive	McKenzie	9:20 P M	9:35	A M
Arrive	Memphis	2:30 P M	2:35	A M
Arrive	Little Rock		9:30	P M
Arrive	Hickman	12:30 P M	12:30	P M
Arrive	Union City	10:30 A M	10:30	P M
Arrive	Columbus	12:00 noon	12:00	m d t
Arrive	St. Louis	6:35 P M	6:35	P M
Arrive	Louisville	8:40 A M	9:55	P M

ALBERT B. WRENN,
Southwest Agent,
Atlanta, Ga.

Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama Railroad.

Leaves Griffin	1 06	P M
Arrives at Newnan	3 45	P M
Leaves Newnan	7 00	A M
Arrives at Griffin	9 47	A M

Connects at Griffin with Macon and Western Railroad.

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—(Outward.)

Leaves Atlanta	7 18	A M
Arrives at West Point	11 43	A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—(Inward.)

Leaves West Point	3 35	P M
Arrives at Atlanta	7 50	P M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—(Outward.)

Leaves Atlanta	7 05	P M
Arrives at West Point	11 50	P M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—(Inward.)

Leaves West Point	1 10	A M
Arrives at Atlanta	5 50	A M

Air-Line Railroad.

Leave Atlanta	6 00	A M
Arrive at End of Track	11 23	A M
Leaves End of Track	3 00	P M
Arrive at Atlanta	7 27	P M

The Great Southern PASSENGER AND MAIL ROUTE!

VIA

ATLANTA and AUGUSTA!

TO Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

RUNNING A DOUBLE

Daily Through Passenger Train.

CONNECTIONS by THIS LINE are most certain and sure at all seasons.

The Eating Houses

On this Line have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted. Ample time is given for Meals, and at regular hours.

CONDUCTORS on this line are affable and courteous to passengers.

The Quickest Time and Sure Connection made by this Route.

Passengers can purchase Through Tickets and have their Baggage Checked through from

New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus, and Atlanta

TO

Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and New York

BY

Four Different Routes, via Augusta, Kingsville and Wilmington; via Columbia, Charlotte and Raleigh; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta, Wilmington and Bay Line.

Fare as Low by Augusta AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

PULLMAN'S PALACE SLEEPING CARS

ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS LEAVING ATLANTA BY THIS ROUTE.

Passengers wishing to go North by Sea will find a

Splendid Line of Steamships

From Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and New York.

The Charleston Steamships

Offer every inducement to Passengers, with Tables supplied with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and for Safety, Speed and Comfort are

Unrivaled on the Coast.

Through Tickets on Sale at

MONTGOMERY, WEST POINT AND ATLANTA

TO

NEW YORK VIA CHARLESTON STEAMSHIPS

E. E. JOHNSON, Superintendent.
J. A. ROBERT, General Ticket Agent.
jan24—d1f

J. P. LEE, Agent. J. W. HIGHTOWER, Agent.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE

Griffin, Georgia,

LEE & HIGHTOWER, Prop'tors

PERSONS visiting the Indian Springs, during the summer, will find it to their interest to call on us, in the way of the most pleasant route.

BETTER TURNOUTS,

Careful Drivers and Quicker Time. We are prepared to furnish anything in the livery line, at the shortest notice and reasonable terms.

apr17—d1f

THE KENNESAW HOUSE,

MARIETTA, GEORGIA,

HAS still Forty Rooms left, (lately furnished) for Summer Visitors, for whom every accommodation will be provided, as also Horse and Buggy accommodations.

FLETCHER & FRETER, Proprietors.
W. E. OLDS, Assistant.
june13—d1f

Divorced.

MY FRIENDS and former patrons will please remember that I am not now in any way connected with the Plantation Publishing Company, but am employed by W. A. Hemphill & Co., to run their SUNDAY CONSTITUTION OFFICE is well adapted to do all kinds of work in the Binding or Printing line, and I shall be glad to have the favors of my friends to follow me.

WM. R. HANLEITER.

aug17-d1f

M. N. ROGERS. W. B. GRUBBS

M. N. ROGERS & CO.,

(Successors to Rogers, Morgan & Grubbs.)

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Men's, Boy's and Youths' CLOTHING,

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DEALERS are invited to inspect our stock. Our FRAME is made to the CUTTON STATES. Our Goods are especially adapted to the wants of the Southern people.

MR. E. T. BURGE, late Marshall & Burge, Charleston, S. C., is connected with us, will be glad to see his former patrons and friends.

Orders solicited. We give those who favor us with their custom as close a shave as possible, and do it to our entire satisfaction.

sept19—d&w1m

Hotels.

THE McAFEE HOUSE,

At Smithville, Georgia.

I BEG to the most elegant style. The outbound trains from Macon dine at Smithville, and the traveling public will find at this House first-class accommodations. Give him a call.

june6—d1f

FAIRBURN HOTEL,

By MRS. E. McLARIN.

Fillburn.....Georgia.

THE Morning Trains from Atlanta to West Point, Georgia, breakfast at this House. Three trains break for daily.

may18—d1f

HEARD HOUSE,

LaGrange.....Georgia.

BY GEORGE C. HEARD.

THIS House has been recently thoroughly renovated and refurnished. The tables always supplied with the best the market affords. Coaches will be found at the Depot on every arrival of the Trains to take citizens to Hotel.

feb25—d1f

CHOICE HOTEL,

Corner Broad and Bridge Streets.

ROME, GA.

J. C. RAWLINS, Proprietor.

Situated in the business part of the city.

Passengers taken to and from the Depot FREE OF CHARGE.

dec4-tf LEWIS A. CAMP, Clerk.

NEW HOTEL,

PALMETTO, - - GEORGIA.

W. Jackson House

Is now open to the Traveling Public.

jan18-d1f W. JACKSON, Proprietor.

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BY E. MAJORS,

TRENTON.....GEORGIA.

He pledges himself his house will be kept in first rate style, and on moderate terms.

nov21-d1f

ECKLES HOUSE AND LIVERY STABLE,

SOCIAL CIRCLE, GA.

Rates of Board:

Single Meal	50 cents	Per Day	$2 00
Per Week	$8 00	Per Month	30 00

Livery Stable Charges at Corresponding Rates.
STERLING ECKLES, Proprietor.
june9-d1f

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

BY WILLIAM J. SIBERT,

(Near the Court House and Depot)

GADSDEN.....ALABAMA.

Guests will find everything new and best. Servants attentive. Terms—$3 00 per day; single meals, fifty cents.

nov13-d1f

TIBBS HOUSE,

Dalton, Ga.

L. B. STONE. J. B. WIMBERLY.

dec3-d1f

SENOIA HOTEL,

SENOIA, GEORGIA,

W. H. STILLWELL, Proprietor

may18—d1f

JOHNSON HOUSE,

BY MRS. DR. JOHNSON,

KINGSTON.....GEORGIA.

june13-d1f

BACON HOUSE,

LEXINGTON.....GEORGIA

JOHN W. BACON, Proprietor.

A REGULAR Two-Horse Hack will attend every day, to convey passengers from the Railroad to and from Lexington, Ga.

sep11-d1f

GLOBE HOTEL,

LAWRENCEVILLE, GA.,

HAS ample room for the accommodation of families.

Travelers will find at this House a regular

OLD VIRGINIA WELCOME,

And board as cheap as could be asked for.

The House has been refitted and improved, and will compare with the best.

Good water here, and a fine, healthy climate, unsurpassed in North Georgia.

I have also a Livery Stable attached. Horses and buggies can be had on reasonable terms.

W. J. BORN, Proprietor.

june9-d1f

Pratt House,

(Formerly Brown House,)

Cuthbert.....Georgia,

T. J. PRATT, Proprietor.

HACKS in attendance upon all trains, and no pains spared to make guests comfortable.

march8—d1f

Wayside House,

RINGGOLD, GEORGIA,

IS now open for the reception of guests together with transportation to Catoosa Springs and all other accessible places of note, at reasonable prices. All pains will be taken to render guests comfortable by

A. J. HEALAN & LADY.

feb29—d1f

SASSEEN HOUSE,

(Formerly United States Hotel,)

CORNER ALABAMA AND PRYOR STREETS

Atlanta, Georgia,

E. R. SASSEEN, Agent.....Proprietor

Terms—Transient Boarders, per day, $2. Single meal and lodging, 50 cents.

sep20-d1f

Thomaston Hotel,

Thomaston,.....Georgia.

THE undersigned having taken charge of the above House, takes pleasure in announcing to the public generally that no effort will be spared to make it a first-class Hotel, and every effort will be made to give satisfaction to all who will favor him their patronage. Rates reasonable.

sep10-d1f H. T. JENNINGS, Proprietor.

BARLOW HOUSE,

AMERICUS, GEORGIA,

WILEY JONES.....Proprietor.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The proprietor flatters himself, from his long experience in the business, that he can and will give general satisfaction. The house is kept open from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M. The Omnibus meets all night trains, and attaches are at the depot for the house.

TERMS:

Daily, four months	$10 00
Daily, six months	5 00
Daily, three months	2 50
Weekly, one year	2 00
Weekly, six months	1 00
Clubs of Ten	15 00

And paper to the getter up.

Madison House,

MADISON, GEORGIA.

TRAVELERS, invalids and families will find this one of the best hotels in the South. Porters at all the trains who will take care of baggage. Terms reasonable.

FISH & MORGAN, Proprietors

apr12—d1f

CONYERS HOTEL,

By D. P. SMITH,

(Successor to E. Thom.)

THIS House is within one hundred yards of the Railroad, has been thoroughly renovated and supplied with new furniture. Give him a call and be guaranteed satisfaction.

THE PYE HOUSE,

(NEW HOTEL,)

Forsyth, Georgia,

WILLIAM SCARBOROUGH, Proprietor

Board per Day, $2 25; Day Board, $10 00; Board and Lodging $20 00.

may26—d1m.

McDowell House,

NEWNAN, GA.,

L. P Thomas, Proprietor.

april1—d1f

THE TRAMMELL HOUSE,

GAINESVILLE, GA.,

J. G. TRAMMELL & SON,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that their new brick hotel, situated with one hundred yards of the Air-Line Depot, and the best spring of water in the city, is now open for two or three, in new quarters, for their accommodation at charges as low as the times will admit of.

Parties in quest of Health or Pleasure will find both at this House, where every attention will be given to their comfort and furtherance of their object.

A good Livery Stable is connected to the House, where any description of vehicle can be procured, with good teams and careful drivers.

sept1-d1f

Hammett House,

JONESBORO.....GEORGIA.

THIS HOTEL is the regular Railroad House on the direct route to the central part of the town. The house has been remodeled and refitted, and the table will always be supplied with the best market affords. The proprietor will be pleased to see his old customers, and as many new ones as may favor him with their patronage. Rates reasonable.

Mrs. HAMMETT, (formerly Mrs. Watkins, of Fulton Co.) is connected with the house, and would be pleased to see her old friends.

sept8—d1f

THE
Atlanta Constitution
DEMOCRATIC,
DAILY AND WEEKLY.
OFFICIAL JOURNAL
—OF—
The State of Georgia.
Published at the Capital of Georgia.
A NEWSPAPER FOR ALL CLASSES.
Merchants, Lawyers, Mechanics and others.
CONTAINS FULL REPORTS OF
Legislative Proceedings.
—ALSO—
Full Supreme Court Reports
—AND—
DECISIONS!
CAPTAIN HENRY JACKSON, Reporter of the Court, being exclusively engaged by THE CONSTITUTION. Every Lawyer in Georgia should take it on this account.
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From all quarters of the Globe, including
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